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Formon et al.

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(54) **PAPER TOWEL DISPENSER**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **B65H 35/10**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **225/1**; 83/371; 225/10; 225/14; 225/106; 242/564.4

(58) **Field of Search** 225/14, 10, 106, 225/11, 15, 16, 1; 83/367, 370, 371, 649, 650, 358, 359; 226/43, 45, 48, 152, 134; 242/563, 563.2, 564.1, 564.4, 565

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A powered dispenser for dispensing individual paper towel segments from a continuous roll of paper provided with spaced lines of tearing comprises a housing, a support for the roll of paper, a feed mechanism, and a control device. The control device senses the presence of a user to activate the feed mechanism, controls the amount of material which is dispensed from the housing for any one cycle, and prevents further dispensing of the paper until the previous segment is separated from the roll. The control device detects the leading edge of the paper to initiate monitoring of the length of paper to be dispensed to prevent any cumulative error in dispensing the segments.

4 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets

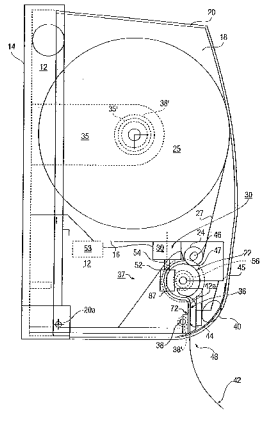


FIG. 1

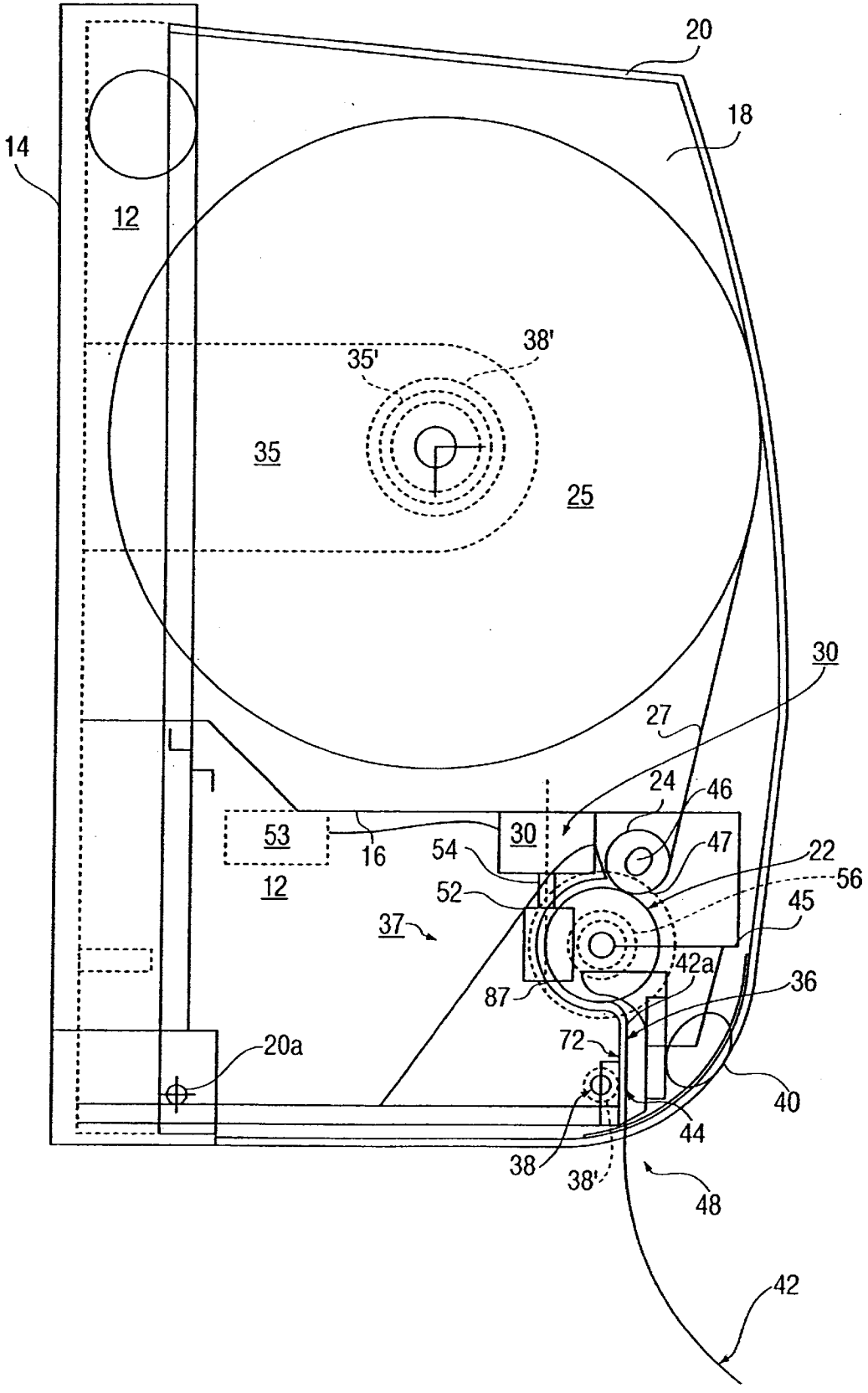

20
18
14
12
38'
35'
35
25
30
27
24
46
53
30
16
54
47
22
56
12
52
45
37
42a
87
36
72
20a
40
44
38
38'
48
42

FIG. 2

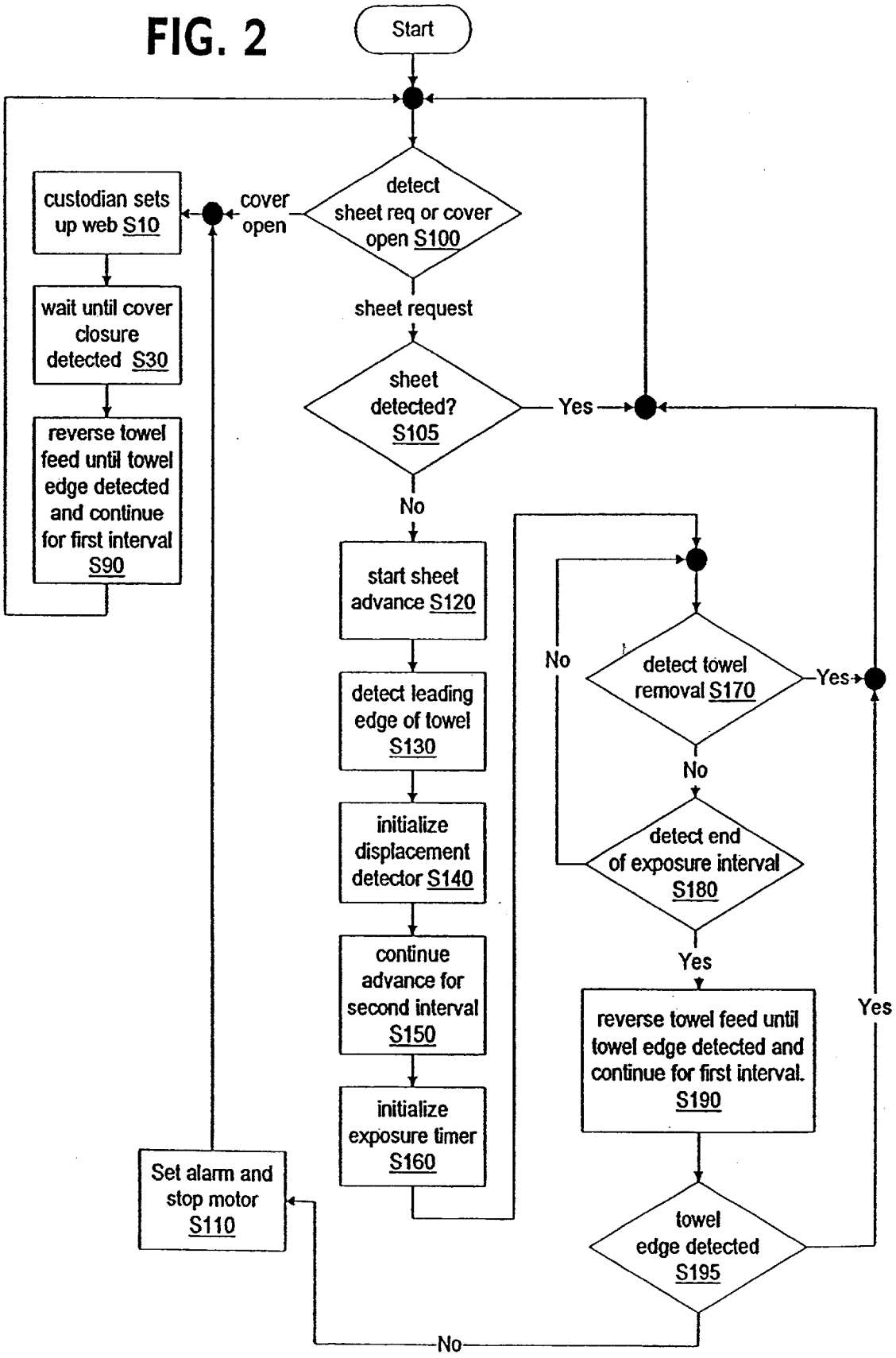

Start
detect sheet req or cover open S100
cover open
custodian sets up web S10
wait until cover closure detected S30
reverse towel feed until towel edge detected and continue for first interval S90
sheet request
sheet detected? S105
Yes
No
start sheet advance S120
detect leading edge of towel S130
initialize displacement detector S140
continue advance for second interval S150
initialize exposure timer S160
detect towel removal S170
No
Yes
detect end of exposure interval S180
No
Yes
reverse towel feed until towel edge detected and continue for first interval. S190
towel edge detected S195
Yes
No
Set alarm and stop motor S110

FIG. 3

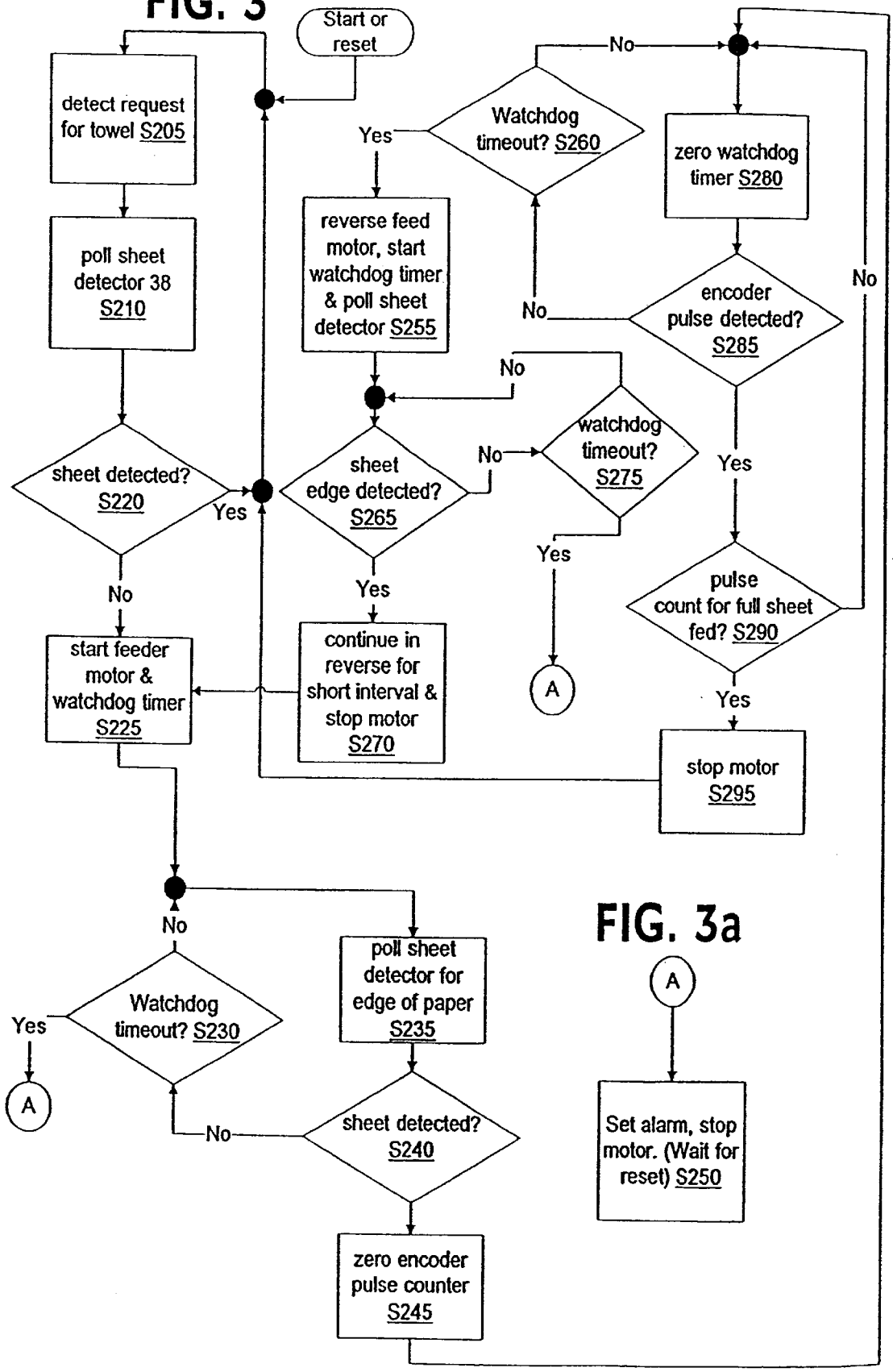

Start or reset
detect request for towel S205
poll sheet detector 38 S210
sheet detected? S220
Yes
No
start feeder motor & watchdog timer S225
Watchdog timeout? S230
Yes
A
No
poll sheet detector for edge of paper S235
sheet detected? S240
No
zero encoder pulse counter S245
reverse feed motor, start watchdog timer & poll sheet detector S255
sheet edge detected? S265
No
Yes
continue in reverse for short interval & stop motor S270
watchdog timeout? S275
Yes
A
Watchdog timeout? S260
Yes
No
zero watchdog timer S280
encoder pulse detected? S285
No
Yes
pulse count for full sheet fed? S290
No
Yes
stop motor S295

FIG. 3a

A
Set alarm, stop motor. (Wait for reset) S250

FIG. 4

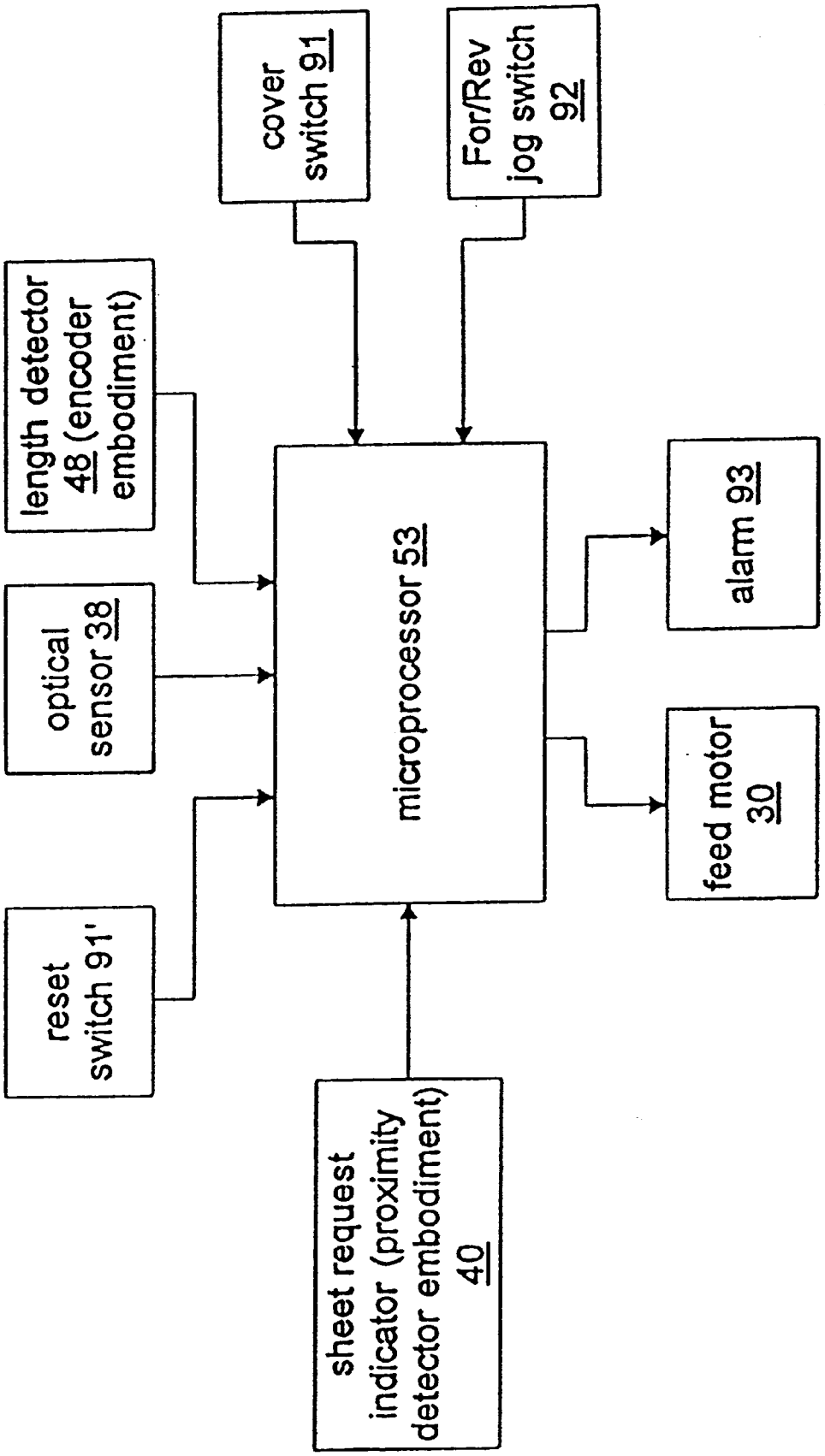
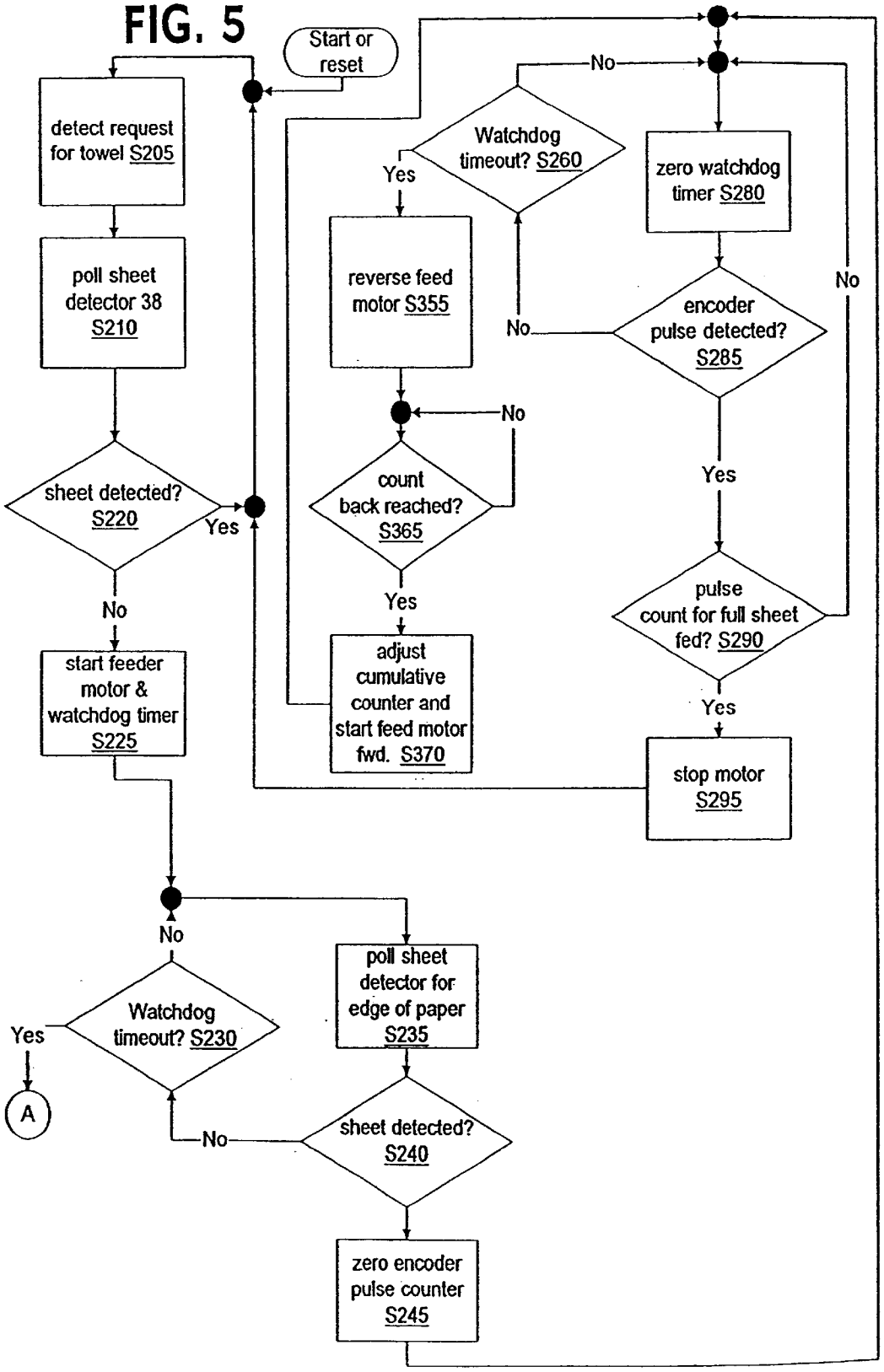

cover switch 91
For/Rev jog switch 92
length detector 48 (encoder embodiment)
optical sensor 38
reset switch 91'
microprocessor 53
alarm 93
feed motor 30
sheet request indicator (proximity detector embodiment) 40

FIG. 5


Start or reset
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poll sheet detector 38 S210
sheet detected? S220
Yes
No
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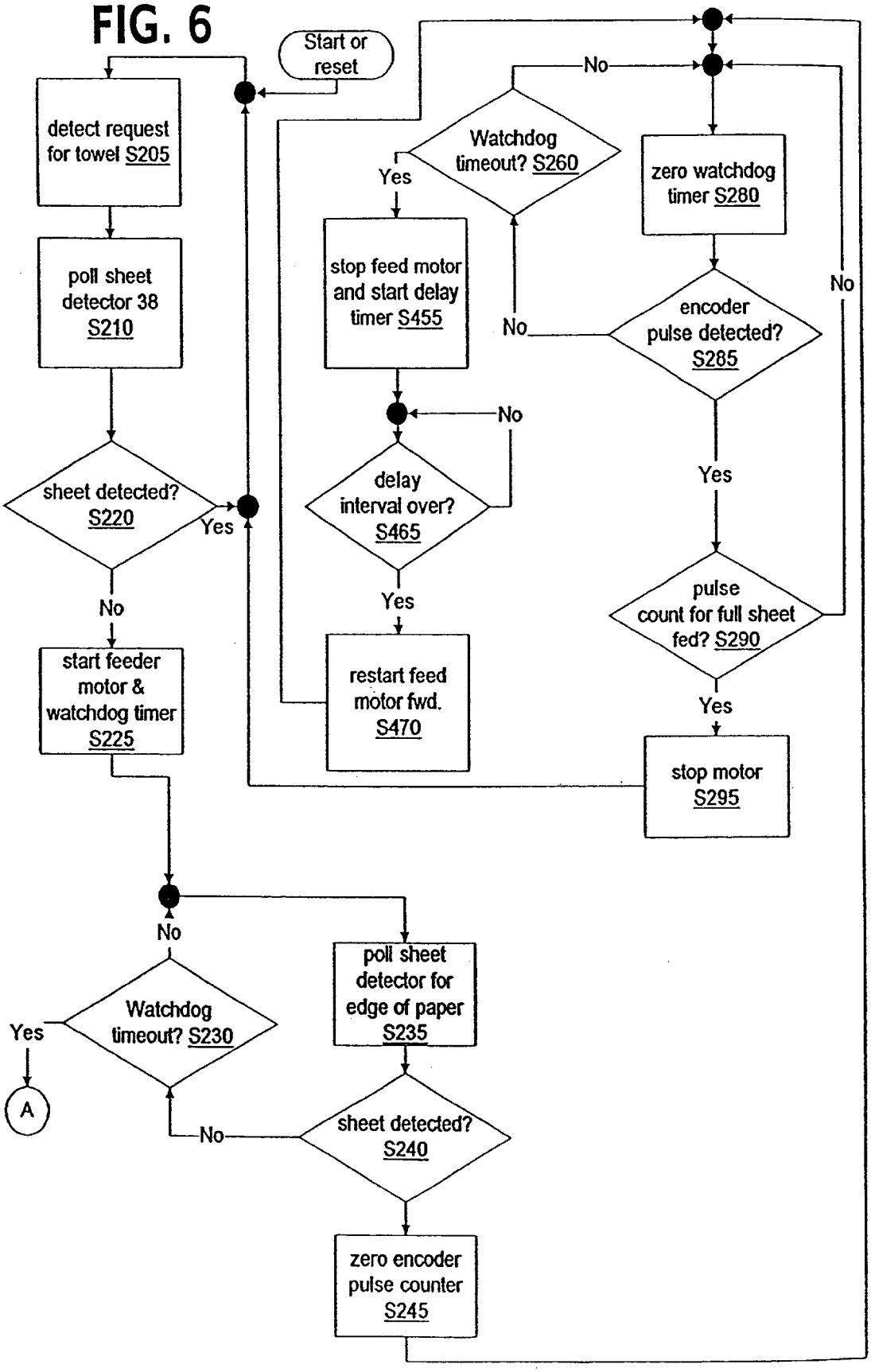
No
Watchdog timeout? S230
Yes
A
No
sheet detected? S240
poll sheet detector for edge of paper S235
zero encoder pulse counter S245
No
Watchdog timeout? S260
Yes
reverse feed motor S355
No
count back reached? S365
Yes
adjust cumulative counter and start feed motor fwd. S370
No
zero watchdog timer S280
encoder pulse detected? S285
No
Yes
pulse count for full sheet fed? S290
No
Yes
stop motor S295

FIG. 6


Start or reset
detect request for towel S205
poll sheet detector 38 S210
sheet detected? S220
Yes
No
start feeder motor & watchdog timer S225
No
Watchdog timeout? S230
Yes
A
No
poll sheet detector for edge of paper S235
sheet detected? S240
zero encoder pulse counter S245
No
Watchdog timeout? S260
Yes
stop feed motor and start delay timer S455
No
delay interval over? S465
Yes
restart feed motor fwd. S470
No
zero watchdog timer S280
encoder pulse detected? S285
No
Yes
pulse count for full sheet fed? S290
No
Yes
stop motor S295

PAPER TOWEL DISPENSER

This application is a divisional application of pending U.S. application Ser. No. 10/093,609, filed Mar. 11, 2002, which is a continuation application of U.S. application Ser. No. 09/081,637, filed May 20, 1998 (CPA filed Jan. 12, 2001), now U.S. Pat. No. 6,412,679.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention generally relates to paper towel dispensers and, more particularly, to a non-touch paper towel dispenser for dispensing a web of material from a roll.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Dispensers for toweling have primarily been designed to dispense a continuous length of web material, folded paper towels, or rolls of paper towels. Continuous towels are generally made of a reusable material and form a towel loop outside of the dispenser cabinet for the consumer to use. Folded towels are paper towels which are pre-cut and folded into various configurations to be individually dispensed for use. Roll towels are continuous rolls of paper toweling which are wound around a central core and which are, upon dispensing, separated into and delivered as individual lengths of material.

Continuous web dispensers, such as those disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 2,930,663 to Weiss and U.S. Pat. No. 3,858,951 to Rasmussen, require the user to pull on the loop of exposed toweling in order to cause a length of clean toweling to be dispensed and the exposed soiled toweling to be correspondingly taken up within the dispenser. Although economical, the continuous exposure of the soiled toweling is deemed unsightly and, therefore, unacceptable to many consumers when compared to the many available alternatives. Further, the exposure and possible reuse of soiled toweling may present additional health hazards and sanitation concerns which should be avoided.

The use of interfolded paper towels or C-fold paper towels eliminates the potential health risks associated with continuous web toweling. For instance, dispensers for folded paper towels, such as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 3,269,592 to Slye et al., allow a user to dispense the towels by pulling on the exposed end of each new individual towel. These dispensers are also easy to refill with folded towels. However, a number of the folded towels will sometimes drop out of the lower opening of the dispenser when only the exposed towel is pulled, especially when the stack of towels in the dispenser is small. This can result in a significant waste of paper towels. Accordingly, folded towels are not as economical as other kinds of alternative dispensers.

Roll towels are cheaper to manufacture and produce less waste than folded towels. Roll towels also eliminate the potential health and sanitation problems associated with continuous web toweling systems. Dispensers for roll towels may include a lever, crank, or other user-activated mechanism for dispensing a length of towel, and a blade for severing the length of towel from the remaining roll. However, as can be appreciated, manual contact with a dispensing lever or the like raises health concerns for the user. To alleviate these health concerns, dispensers, such as U.S. Pat. No. 4,712,461 to Rasmussen, eliminate contact with any part of the dispenser, and instead rely upon the user directly pulling the paper towel out of the dispenser. As a result, the paper towel must be provided with sufficient strength to effect rotation of the feed roller and actuation of the blade without premature tearing. Paper possessing the requisite strength to operate the dispenser is limited in the amount of softness and absorbency which can be provided to the paper towels.

Dispensers for roll towels have also been electrically powered. As shown in U.S. Pat. No. 5,452,832 to Niada, a light sensitive device is used to detect the presence of a user's hand in front of the dispenser and advance the toweling for a predetermined length of time. The dispensed length of paper towel is then separated from the continuous web by pulling the paper against a serrated cutting member. While the feed roller is powered, the cutting action still requires the paper to possess a certain minimum strength and generally produces a rough, unsightly cut.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,738,176 to Cassia discloses an electrically powered dispenser which also includes a reciprocating cutter to produce an individual towel from the continuous web of paper. While this arrangement enables the use of softer and more absorbent paper, the dispenser requires a substantial amount of energy to drive the feed mechanism and the reciprocating cutter. Accordingly, the batteries must be replaced much more frequently. Moreover, the system is more complex and costly with its use of one-way clutches.

Also, in some electrically powered dispensers, such as U.S. Pat. No. 4,796,825 to Hawkins, the paper will continually dispense while a hand or other object is placed in front of the sensor. Hence, the dispenser is subject to easy abuse and waste of paper. Moreover, some dispensers are subject to dispensing paper by the general proximity of a person irrespective of whether a paper towel is needed. In an effort to avoid abuses, some dispensers, such as U.S. Pat. No. 4,666,099 to Hoffman, have incorporated a waiting period where the dispenser will not operate for a brief time after each use. However, the need to wait can be frustrating to users under some circumstances.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to an electrically powered dispenser which overcomes the disadvantages of the prior art.

In one aspect of the present invention, the dispenser facilitates the dispensing of a roll of paper with spaced apart transverse lines of tearing (e.g. perforation lines) for easily separating individual sheets from the continuous roll without cutting. As a result, paper with a high degree of softness and absorbency can be used without the high energy demands required by a reciprocating cutter.

In another aspect of the invention, the dispenser senses the leading edge of the continuous web of paper material to initiate a control device which controls the length of each segment of paper. In this way, the dispenser can always place the transverse tearing line at the proper position in relation to the discharge opening for each dispensed sheet, irrespective of variations of the spacing for the tearing lines within a tolerance range.

In another aspect of the invention, the dispenser includes a sensor for sensing the presence of a sheet which has been dispensed, but not removed, in order to prevent the dispenser from dispensing any more sheets until the previous sheet has been tom off. In this way, abuse of the dispenser and waste of the paper material can be minimized without requiring the use of a waiting period wherein the dispenser will not operate. Accordingly, the dispenser is always ready for use.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a side diagrammatic view of the dispenser of the present invention with the cover in a closed position and showing a sheet segment of a web being dispensed.

FIGS. **2** and **3** are flow diagrams showing flow control for operating a dispenser according to embodiments of the invention;

FIG. **3***a* is a portion of a routine for dealing with alarm conditions in the control flow shown in FIG. **3**.

FIG. **4** is a block diagram showing control elements for controlling a towel feeder according to embodiments of the invention.

FIGS. **5** and **6** are flow diagrams showing alternative jam clearing methods consistent otherwise with the control flow of FIGS. **3** and **3***a*.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to FIGS. **1** and **4**, a non-touch paper towel dispenser **10** according to the present invention comprises a chassis **12** which includes a back panel **14**, side panels **16**, and a pivotal front cover **20** attached by a pin, hinge, or other conventional attachment mechanism **20***a* (FIG. **1**). Front cover **20** is opened to permit loading of a roll of paper material **25** into dispenser **10**. The roll **25** consists of a continuous web of paper **27** wound upon a hollow, cylindrical core (not shown). In the preferred embodiment, the web **27** includes a series of spaced apart, transverse tear lines to subdivide the web into sheet segments **42** of a predetermined length. Roll **25** is rotatably supported a pair of arms **35** extending forwardly from back panel **14**. Each of the arms includes inwardly directed hub **35'** loosely received within the core **38'** of the roll **25** to permit free rotation of the roll **25**. Nevertheless, other mounting arrangements could be used.

A feed mechanism **37** is mounted within the housing defined by chassis **12** to dispense the web **27** in incremental sheet segments **42**. In the preferred construction, feed mechanism **37** includes a feed roller **22** and a pressure roller **24**. Feed roller **22** and pressure roller **24** are mounted upon axles **45**, **46**, respectively, rotatably supported by side panels **16**, **18**. The pressure roller **24** is preferably biased against the feed roller by a spring (not shown) to define a feed nip **47** for dispensing the web **27** through a discharge opening **48**. The discharge opening includes a towel sensor **38** as described below.

In use, feed roller **22** is driven by an electric motor **30** mounted within the dispenser. Specifically, a worm gear **52** is secured to drive shaft **54** of motor **30** to engage a drive gear **56** secured to axle **45** and rotate feed roller **22**. When the paper web **27** is fed into nip **47**, rotation of the feed roller (counter clockwise as viewed in FIG. **1**) causes the web to be advanced around feed roller **22**, through discharge opening **48**. A guide plate **87** is provided to direct the web along the desired path. Low power requirements insure that the batteries **58** need only infrequent replacement. Other feed mechanisms having other roller and gear arrangements, or other power supplies, such as a step down AC to D.C. power supply, could be used.

When a roll **25** is loaded into dispenser **10**, the leading edge **36** of web **27** is manually fed rearward between feed roller **22** and pressure roller **24**. When front cover **20** is closed, a loading switch (not shown) may be engaged to activate motor **30** and automatically drive feed roller **22** in a direction (i.e. counterclockwise as viewed in FIG. **1**) to advance web **27** around feed roller **22** and to discharge opening **48**. Alternatively, as described in the control embodiment of FIG. **2**, a custodian can set up the roll **25** and web **27** such that the leading edge **36** is downstream of the sheet sensor **38**. When cover closure is detected, the motor **30** will run in reverse to bring the leading edge **36** upstream of the sheet sensor **38** and then stopped (See discussion of FIG. **2**, below, for further explanation). The custodian can use a forward and reverse jog switch **92** to position the leading edge where desired. While the loading switch is preferably actuated automatically upon closing of the cover, it could be manually actuated if desired. The leading edge **36** of the web material is advanced until detected by towel sensor **38** positioned in discharge opening **48**. The towel sensor **38** is coupled with a microprocessor **53** or the like so that once the leading edge has been detected by sensor **38**, motor **30** is reversed until the leading edge **36** of web **27** is clear of the range of sensor **38**. This position places the leading edge **36** between the feed roller **22** and sensor **38**. The towel sensor **38** may be any suitable mechanism, for example, a limit switch (not shown), an acoustical sensor (not shown), or an optical sensor **38** that includes an emitter and a photo diode that is occulted by the leading edge **36** of the web. In the latter example, the emitter may be pulsed and the output of the photodiode high-pass filtered. In this way the effect of ambient light on the photodiode is compensated. This may be implemented directly through microprocessor **53**.

The present invention is preferably used for dispensing web material with spaced apart tearing lines, such as prescored lines of perforation, resulting in sheet segments **42** of, for example, nine inches in length. Of course other lengths could be used depending on designer preference. By using a preperforated web material, the sheet segments can be easily separated from the web without requiring cutting of the web. The perforation tensile strength is light enough such that the web material can be easily separated in a smooth edge or some other desired or appealing edge. By avoiding the need for a cutter, energy may be conserved because the motor needs only to rotate the feed roller. Because the web **27** is power fed, minimum strength is required of the web. The web does not need to have sufficient strength to draw out additional portions as a leading portion is removed as in dispensers that require the web to be pulled out manually. Thus, the paper material of which the web is made can be soft and highly absorbent.

Dispenser **10** further includes a proximity sensor **40** that detects the presence of a user's hands or the like as the hand or hands approach the front of the dispenser **10**. Sensor **40** may be any kind of suitable proximity sensor or switch. For hands free operation, sensor **40** may be a proximity sensor. A proximity sensor **40** is coupled with microprocessor **53** to activate motor **30** when a hand is detected so as to drive feed roller **22** and thereby dispense a predetermined length of the web material. The dispensed web exits through discharge opening **48**, in order to be easily accessible to the user. The user then grasps the dispensed sheet segment **42** of web material and tears off the desired length of material along a prescored perforation line **72** (see FIG. **1**). The leading edge **36** of the next sheet segment **42***a* is positioned between towel sensor **38** and feed roller **22**. If the user dispenses, but does not separate it from the web, the towel sensor **38** detects the presence of the segment **42***a*. As long as sheet segment **42***a* is detected by sensor **38**, the microprocessor will prevent further activation of motor **30**. This discourages abuse of the dispenser and waste of the paper. Also, while the towel sensor **38** is described as a single, centrally positioned sensor in discharge opening **48**, a pair of spaced towel sensors **38**, **38'** could also be provided. In this case, even if the leading towel segment is irregularly torn, apart from the tearing line, only one towel sensor need be uncovered to enable activation of the motor.

As explained further below, dispenser **10** feeds a single sheet segment **42** of web **27** after detecting that a previously fed sheet segment has been separated from the web **27**. To control the amount of web **27** fed so that one sheet segment only is fed, dispenser **10** employs a length detector **48** which establishes the amount of web fed during each dispensing cycle each time the motor is activated. The length detector **48** may be, for example, an encoder, either electromechanical or optical, that outputs a pulse for each increment of web dispensed. The length detector **48** may be coupled to microprocessor **53** and employed in controlling the dispenser **10** as discussed below. Another alternative to encoding successive incremental displacements of the web **27** is to detect the difference in transmissivity of the web when a perforation line crosses an optical interrupter. That is, an emitter-photodiode combination may be used to provide a signal that indicates a first level of light reception as web is fed and when the perforation crosses the light path. A pulse may be generated by the presence of the perforations through the web. The microprocessor **53** may count the pulses generated by the length detector **48** where an encoder embodiment is employed to dispense the proper amount of web material. For instance, when the tearing lines are nine inches apart, the microprocessor counts the corresponding number of pulses to dispense nine inches of the web **27**. While a dispenser is preferably set to dispense a roll with sheet segments (or a multiple of sheet segments) of a predetermined length, a switch, dial, button or other means could be used to adjust the length of the dispensing cycle to meet different kinds of rolls. Also, other control devices could be used, including other counting arrangements or a timer device. Note that in the encoder embodiments of length detector **48**, as discussed below, cumulative error does not occur because cumulation of incremental lengths does not begin until the leading edge **36** is detected. Thus error can only accumulate over the span of a single sheet segment **42**.

If a user pulls on the leading edge of the sheet segment being dispensed before the cycle has been completed, the motor **30** may stall due to the increased load placed on the worm gear **52**. The web **27** may be prevented from slipping about feed roller **22** when pulled because of the braking characteristic of the worm gear and the pinching engagement of the feed nip **47**. When the motor stalls, the microprocessor **53** may store the cumulative displacement and reactivate the motor to dispense the remaining portion of the sheet segment after a short pause (See FIG. **6** and attending discussion, below). Alternatively, the motor may be reversed so that the sheet segment is pulled upstream of the towel sensor **38** and fed forward again to register the portion of the leading edge again in preparation for a new dispensing cycle.

Referring to FIG. **2**, control flow for embodiments of towel dispenser **10** may begin with the detection of an open cover or towel request at step **S100**. If a sheet request is made, control proceeds to step **S105** where it is determined if a towel is present, that is, if a previously fed towel has not been torn off. If a towel is present, control returns to step **S100** otherwise it proceeds to step **S120** where the feed motor **30** is started in the forward feed direction. The feed motor **30** continues until in step **S130**, the leading edge of the towel is detected at which point, the length (displacement) detector **48** is initialized in step **S140** so that the total displacement of the web **27** can be detected. The web **27** is advanced for the predefined displacement to expose one full towel sheet segment **42** in step **S150** as indicated by the length detector **48**. Next, in step **S160**, an exposure timer is initialized. Next, at step **S170** optical sensor **38** is polled to determine if a towel has been removed within the duration of the exposure timer. If not, control loops until the exposure timer times out at step **S180**. If the towel is removed before the exposure timer times out, control returns to step **S100**. If the exposure timer times out in step **S180**, control proceeds to step **S190** where the feed motor **30** is reversed to draw the towel back inside the dispenser **10**. In step **S190**, the reverse feed continues for a short first interval to draw the leading edge back past the towel sensor **38**. If the towel edge was not detected due to some error in step **S195**, an alarm is set at step **S110** and control proceeds to step **S10**. If the towel edge **36** is successfully detected (Step **S190** may include a timer operation so that the program may wait for a predetermined period of time before proceeding to step **S195**), control returns to step **S100**. If a cover-open condition is detected in step **S100**, control also proceeds to step **S10**. The program pauses at step **S30** until a cover closure is detected at step **S30**, whereupon control proceeds to step **S90**. In step **S90**, the feed motor **30** is reversed in an operation as in step **S190**. Then control returns to step **S100** where the dispenser **10** waits for another sheet request.

Referring to FIG. **3**, an alternative control flow begins when the dispenser is reset (either power on or pressing a reset button **91'**) whereupon control begins at step **S205**. In step **S205**, the processor **53** waits for a sheet request. As discussed above, this request may be made by a proximity sensor in one embodiment, or by some other type of switch or indicator. When a sheet request is made, control passes to step **S210** where the sheet detector **38** is polled to determine if a sheet segment is still present having been ejected previously and not torn off. At step **S220**, if a sheet is detected, control returns to step **S205**. If the sheet is not detected, the feeder motor is started in step **S225** and a watchdog timer initiated. Then in step **S235**, the sheet detector is polled and at step **S240** if the sheet is detected, control proceeds to step **S245**. If the sheet is not detected, control loops back through steps **S230** to **S235** until the watchdog timer times out in step **S230** whereupon control branches to step **S250** in which an alarm is set and the motor stopped to wait for reset.

Note that in step **S235**, the presence of the sheet is an indication of the leading edge of the web. Therefore, in step **S245**, the encoder pulse detector of the encoder embodiment (length detector **48**) is zeroed and control flows to step **S280**. In step **S280**, another watchdog timer is started and the processor waits for each encoder pulses by looping through steps **S285** and **S260**. If the watchdog timer times out between pulses, control branches out of this loop to step **S255**. Each time a pulse is detected, control flows to step **S290** where the pulse counter is checked against the cumulative count of pulses thus far. If the cumulative count is short of the number corresponding to a full sheet, control returns to step **S280**. If all the pulses are cumulated through the **S280**, **S285**, **S290** loop, control proceeds to step **S295** where the motor is stopped. Control then returns to step **S205**.

If the watchdog timer in step **S260** times out, control proceeds to step **S255** where the feed motor **30** is reversed and another watchdog timer is initiated. The sheet detector is polled and control loops through steps **S265** and **S275** until either the watchdog timer times out or the edge is detected. If the edge is detected the feed motor continues in reverse for a short interval to bring the sheet edge upstream of the optical sensor (sheet detector) in step **S270**. Then control proceeds to step **S225**. If the watchdog timer times out in step **S275**, control proceeds to step **S250**.

Note that in either of the above control embodiments or any others (FIG. **2** or **3**), a routine may be included to insure prevention of more than a predefined number of sheets from being dispensed within a specified time interval. If more than this predefined number of requests is made, the controller may be programmed to ignore the request until the lapse of a timer. So, for example, if more than three requests are made in a 10 second period, the processor can wait until the expiration of the ten second interval or for the expiration of a new 10 second interval after the third request. This is an abuse deterrent.

Note that discharge opening **48** defines an access that is narrow enough to prevent a user's fingers from reaching the leading edge **36** of the web **27** when the dispenser **10** is waiting for a request for a new paper sheet segment. The towel sensor **38** is located between the access defined by the discharge opening **48** and the blind end defined by a feedthrough between feed roller **22** and an arcuate guide plate **87**. With this arrangement, the towel sensor is hidden from interference by ambient light. Also, the perforation line **72** is located downstream of the blind end so that a sheet segment **42** can be tom away from the web **27**. The perforation line **72** is above the towel sensor **38** when the dispenser **10** is waiting for a request. In this way the towel sensor **38** registers the position of the leading edge **36** shortly after the motor **30** starts feeding forward.

The control flow starting with step S**255** is for the purpose clearing a jam. Referring to FIG. **5**, an alternative way of dealing with the timeout in step S**260** of the watchdog timer begins at step S**355** where the feed motor **30** is reversed. Control loops through step S**365**, until the encoder pulses are cumulated for a short number of counts, perhaps only one or two. Thus, the feed motor is reversed for only a short interval of reverse displacement. The count of the forward feed operation is then adjusted in step S**370** and the feed-forward operation resumed at step S**280**. Thus, if two backward pulses are used for this correction, the cumulative count employed in step S**290** would be decremented by two to make up the difference.

Another alternative way to deal with a jam is to simply pause the forward feed operation. Referring to FIG. **6**, in step S**455**, the feed motor **30** is stopped and a delay timer initiated. Control loops through step S**465** until the delay timer times out and the feed motor is restarted in step S**470**. After that control returns to step S**280**.

Referring to FIG. **4**, a block diagram showing the various sensors and controls that may be connected to microprocessor **53**, according to the various embodiments discussed above, is shown.

It will be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that numerous modifications may be made without departing from the true spirit and scope of the present invention, which is to be limited only by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of dispensing individual segments from a continuous strip of sheet material having a plurality of spaced tear lines therealong defining leading and trailing edges of individual removable segments, with an outer segment having a free leading edge and inner segments which in turn become outer segments as adjoining outer segments are removed, the method comprising:

repeatedly moving the sheet material so as to advance successive outer ones of said segments out of a housing, said moving comprising moving, in a first interval of movement, a said free leading edge of the sheet material to a first position defining the beginning of an interval of advancement following said first interval of movement;

terminating the advance of the sheet material when said free leading edge of the sheet material has advanced from said first position a predetermined amount, to repeatedly place said spaced tear lines at a second position spaced from said first position an amount that is variable in relation to variation in the length of said segments, said second position defining the beginning of a said first interval of movement for a next adjacent segment, when it is in turn dispensed; and

permitting removal of a said outer segment from the strip of sheet material along a said tear line thereof, such that a new free leading edge is placed in said second position.

2. The method of claim **1**, wherein said first interval of movement advances said sheet material.

3. A method of dispensing individual segments from a continuous strip of sheet material having a plurality of spaced tear lines therealong defining leading and trailing edges of individual removable segments, with an outer segment having a free leading edge and inner segments which in turn become outer segments as adjoining outer segments are removed, the method comprising:

repeatedly advancing the sheet material to advance, in first and second intervals, successive outer ones of said segments out of a housing;

detecting arrival of a said leading edge of the advancing sheet material at a first position within said housing defining the end of said first interval and the beginning of said second interval, as the sheet material is repeatedly advanced out of the housing;

terminating the advance of the sheet material when a said leading edge of the sheet material has further advanced from said first position a predetermined amount, to repeatedly place said spaced tear lines at a second position that is variable within a space defined between a feed mechanism and said first position in relation to variation in the length of said segments, said second position defining the beginning of a said first interval of advancement for a next adjacent segment, when it is in turn dispensed; and

permitting removal of a said outer segment from the strip of sheet material along a said tear line thereof, such that a new free leading edge is placed in said second position.

4. The method according to claim **3**, wherein said leading edge of the advancing sheet material is a said free leading edge.

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